The Columbian.

VOL. II.—NO. 1. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n4

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., nearly opposite American house. vl-n43

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite American house. vl-n43

A. SOLLEDER manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vl-n43

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D, surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

D. R. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n43

J. B. M'KELVY, M. D, surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D, surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n43

D. R. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n43

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house. vl-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n45

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionary, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by J. F. CASLOW, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vl-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

J. F. CASLOW, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel, Lawson Calman, superintendent vl-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc. Main st., above Court House, vl-n43

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Main street, vl-n43

M'KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and market st. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vl-n43

H. HUNSBERGER, (agent,) groceries, tobacco, and confectionary, Main st., below American house. vl-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectionerics, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc., Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n43

J. E. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron streets. vl-n43

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vl-n43

J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. C. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n43

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., West of Market. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. COREL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n43

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

N. W. BARTON, tobacconist, and dealer in stove coal, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n43

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy Tanner, Scottown. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vl-n43

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

R. B. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture room vl-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. vl-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Chamberlin's alley, near Sharpless' foundry. vl-n43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chamberlin's alley, back of American house. vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n43

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Israel Mumma, corner of Main and Pine st. vl-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

THOMAS BUCKLE, saddle and Harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

SAMUEL EVERETT, Druggist & Apothecary, Main Street. vl-n4

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main st., next door to the back hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vl-n47

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street, vl-n47

ADAM SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street, vl-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

E. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL M. PRENTISS, Veterinary Surgeon, at the Brick Hotel, corner of Main and Pine Sts. vl-n47

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vl-n45

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n46

F. P. KELLEY, Blacksmith, opposite post office, vl-n46

H. E. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n46

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods, vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches, vl-n46

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. vl-n46

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county, Pa. vl-n46

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursion upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of summer. S. R. BAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-tm.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put horses and carriages in the best order. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-6m.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its pr. prietor announces to his former custom and the traveling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mr. Henry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE.]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SUCKED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNA, SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the differ.nt railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His conveyances are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accommodated upon reasonable charges by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

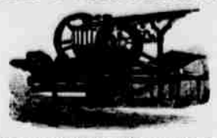
JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

CLIBB'T & WEBER, Proprietors.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will neve be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shal not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robbson's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. [sep28'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [my24'67.

LOUIS BERNHARD

Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silver or gold. Dec6'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,
SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,
WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Whitmyer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or fast brown. This Dye is destructive to dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. apr12'67.

S. ARTMAN. C. H. BILLINGER. E. S. ARTMAN.
ARTMAN, BILLINGER & CO.,
No. 228 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Sentee & Co.*)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
CHAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
RETICULES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 16, 1867-1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
NO. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. F. ENGELMAN

EVERY Customer may be sure of a Good Fit or no sale at CHERRELIN'S Clothing Store. 10-4m.

STANTON'S SUSPENSION.

The President's Communication to the Senate Giving his Reasons for Suspending Secretary Stanton.

To the Senate of the United States:

On the 12th of August last I suspended Mr. Stanton from the exercise of the office of Secretary of War, and on the same day designated Gen. Grant to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The following are copies of the Executive orders:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and the Laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same.

You will at once transfer to Gen. U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, Washington, D.C.

The following communication was received from Mr. Stanton:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received informing me that by virtue of the powers and authority vested in you as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same; and also directing me to at once to transfer to Gen. U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge.

Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers, and public property in my custody as Secretary.

But, inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

To the President.

The suspension has not been revoked, and the business of the War Department is conducted by the Secretary *ad interim*. Prior to the date of this suspension I had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it was proper Mr. Stanton should retire from my Cabinet. The mutual confidence and general accord which should exist in such a relation had ceased. I supposed that Mr. Stanton was well advised, that his continuance in the Cabinet was contrary to my wishes, for I had repeatedly given him so to understand by every mode short of an express request that he should resign. Having waited full time for the voluntary action of Mr. Stanton, and seeing no manifestation on his part of an intention to resign, I addressed him the following note on the 5th of August:

SIR: Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

To this note I received the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, '67.

SIR: Your note of this day has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this Department constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

The reply of Mr. Stanton was not merely a declination of compliance with the request for his resignation; it was a defiance, and something more. Mr. Stanton does not content himself with assuming that public considerations bearing upon his continuance in office form as fully a rule of action for himself as for the President, and that upon so delicate a question as the fitness of an officer for continuance in his office, the officer is as competent and as impartial to decide as his superior, who is responsible for his conduct; but he goes further, and plainly intimates what he means by "public considerations of a high character;" and this is nothing less than a loss of confidence in his superior. He says that these public considerations have "alone induced me to continue at the head of this Department," and that they "constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress."

The language is very significant. Mr. Stanton holds the position unwillingly. He is ready to leave when it is safe to leave, and as the danger which he apprehends from his removal then will not exist when Congress is here, he is constrained to remain during the *interim*. What, then, is that danger which can only be averted by the presence of Mr. Stanton or of Congress? Mr. Stanton does not say that "public considerations of a high character" constrain him to hold on to the office indefinitely. He does not say that no one other than himself can at any time be found to take his place and perform his duties. On the contrary, he expresses a desire to leave the office at the earliest moment consistent with these high public considerations. He says in effect that while Congress is away he must remain, but that when Congress is here he can go. In other words, he has lost confidence in the President. He is unwilling to leave the War Department in his hands, or in the hands of any one the President may appoint or designate to perform its duties. If he resigns, the President may appoint a Secretary of War that Mr. Stanton does not approve. **Therefore, he will not resign. But when** Congress is in session the President cannot appoint a Secretary of War which the Senate does not approve. Consequently, when Congress meets, Mr. Stanton is ready to resign. Whatever cogency these "considerations" may have had upon Mr. Stanton, whatever right he may have had to entertain such considerations, whatever propriety there might be in the expression of them to others, one thing is certain—it was official misconduct to say the least of it, to parade them before his superior officer. Upon the receipt of this extraordinary note I only delayed the order of suspension long enough to make the necessary arrangements to fill the office. If this were the only cause for his suspension it would be ample. Necessarily it must end our most important official relations, for I cannot imagine a degree of effrontery which would embolden the head of a Department to take his seat at the council table in the Executive mansion after such an act. Nor can I imagine a President so forgetful of the proper respect and dignity which belong to his office as to submit to such intrusion. I will not do Mr. Stanton the wrong to suppose that he entertained any idea of offering to act as one of the Constitutional advisers after that note was written. There was an interval of a week between that date and the order of suspension, during which two Cabinet meetings were held. Mr. Stanton did not present himself at either, nor was he expected. On the 12th of August Mr. Stanton was notified of his suspension and that Gen. Grant had been authorized to take charge of the Department. In his answer to this notification, of the same date, Mr. Stanton expresses himself as follows:

"Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice or consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and public property in my custody as Secretary. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force."

It will not escape attention that in his note of August 6, Mr. Stanton stated that he had been constrained to continue in the office, even before he was requested to resign, by considerations of a high public character. In this note of August 12 a new and different sense of public duty compels him to deny the President's right to suspend him from office without the consent of the Senate. The last is the public duty of resisting an act contrary to law, and he charges the President with violation of the law in ordering his suspension. Mr. Stanton refers generally to the "Constitution and laws of the United States," and says that a sense of public duty "under" these compels him to deny the right of the President to suspend him from office. As to his sense of duty under the Constitution, *that* will be considered in the sequel. As to his sense of duty under "the laws of the United States," he certainly cannot refer to the law which creates the War Department, for that expressly confers upon the President the unlimited right to remove the head of the department. The only other law bearing upon the question is the Tenure-of-Office act, passed by Congress over the Presidential veto, March 2, 1867. This is the law which, under a sense of public duty, Mr. Stanton volunteers to defend. There is no provision in this law which compels any officer coming within its provisions to remain in office. It forbids removals not resignations. Mr. Stanton was perfectly free to resign at any moment, either upon his own motion, or in compliance with a request or an order. It was a matter of choice or taste. There was nothing compulsory in the nature of legal obligation. Nor does he put his action upon that imperative ground. He says he acts under a "sense of public duty," not of legal obligation, compelling him to hold on, and leaving him no choice. The public duty which is upon him arises from the respect which he owes to the Constitution and the laws, violated in his own case. He is, therefore, compelled by this sense of public duty to vindicate violated Law and to stand as its champion. This was not the first occasion in which Mr. Stanton, in discharge of a public duty, was called upon to consider the provisions of that law. That Tenure of Office law did not pass without notice. Like other acts, it was sent to the President for approval. As in my custom, I submitted its consideration to my Cabinet for their advice upon the question, whether I should approve at or not. It was a grave question of constitutional law, in which I would of course rely most upon the opinion of the Attorney General and of Mr. Stanton who had once been Attorney General. Every member of my Cabinet advised me that the proposed law was unconstitutional. All spoke without doubt or reservation; but Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the law was the most elaborate and emphatic. He referred to the constitutional provisions, the debates in Congress—especially to the speech of Mr. Buchanan, when a Senator—to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and to the usage from the beginning of the Government through every successive Administration, all concurring to establish the right of removal, as vested by the Constitution in the President. To all these he added the weight of his own deliberate judgment, and advised me that it was my duty to defend the power of the President from usurpation and to veto the law. I do not know when a sense of public duty is more imperative upon a head of department than upon such an occasion as this. He acts then under the gravest obligations of law; for when he is called upon by the President for advice, it is the Constitution which speaks to him. All his other duties are left, by the Constitution to be regulated by statute; but this duty was deemed so momentous that it is imposed by the Constitution itself. After all this, I was not prepared for the ground taken by Mr. Stanton in his note of August 12th. I was not prepared to find him compelled, by a new and indefinite sense of public duty under "the Constitution," to assume the vindication of a law which, under the solemn obligations of public duty, imposed by the Constitution itself, he advised me was a violation of that Constitution. I make great allowance for a change of opinion, but such a change as this hardly falls within the limits of great indulgence. Where our opinions take the shape of advice and influence the action of others, the utmost stretch of charity will scarcely justify us in repudiating them when they come to be applied to ourselves. But to proceed with the narrative. I was so much struck with the full mastery of the question manifested by Mr. Stanton, and was at the time so fully occupied with the preparation of another veto upon the pending Reconstruction act, that I requested him to prepare the veto upon this Tenure-of-Office bill. This he declined to do on the ground of physical disability to undergo, at the time, the labor of writing, but stated his readiness to furnish what aid might be required in the preparation of materials for the paper. At the time this subject was before the Cabinet it seemed to be taken for granted that as to those members of the Cabinet who had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln, their tenure of office was not fixed by the provisions of the act. I do not remember that the point was distinctly decided; but I well recollect that it was suggested by one member of the Cabinet who was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and that no dissent was expressed. Whether the point was well taken or not, did not seem to me of any consequence for the unanimous expression of opinion against the constitutionality and policy of the act was so decided that I felt no concern, so far as the act had reference to the gentlemen then present that I would be embarrassed in the future. The bill had not then become a law. The limitation upon the power of removal was not yet imposed, and there was yet time to make any changes. If any one of these gentlemen had then said to me that he would avail himself of the provisions of that bill in case it became me a law.—I should not have hesitated a moment as to his removal. No pledge was then expressly given or required. But there are circumstances when to give an express pledge is not necessary, and when to require it is an imputation of possible bad faith. I felt that if these gentlemen came within the purview of the bill it was, as to them, a dead letter, and that none of them would ever take refuge under its provisions. I now pass to another subject. When, on the 5th of April, 1865, the duties of the Presidential office devolved upon me, I found a full Cabinet of seven members, all of them selected by Mr. Lincoln. I made no change. On the contrary, I shortly afterward ratified a change determined upon by Mr. Lincoln, but not perfected at his death, and admitted his appointee, Mr. Harlan, in the place of Mr. Usher, who was in office at the time. The great duty of the time was to re-establish government, law and order in the insurrectionary States. Congress was then in recess, and the sudden overthrow of the rebellion required speedy action. This grave subject had engaged the attention of Mr. Lincoln in the last days of his life, and the plan, according to which it was to be managed, had been prepared, and was ready for adoption. A leading feature of that plan was that it should be carried out by the Executive authority, for, as far as I have been informed, neither Mr. Lincoln nor any member of his Cabinet doubted his authority to act or proposed to call an extra session of Congress to do the work. The first business transacted in Cabinet after I became President was this unfinished business of my predecessor. A plan or scheme of reconstruction was produced which had been prepared for Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Stanton, his Secretary of War. It was approved, and, at the earliest moment practicable, was applied in the form of a proclamation to the State of North Carolina, and afterwards became the basis of action in turn for the other States.

Upon the examination of Mr. Stanton before the Impeachment Committee, he was asked the following question:

Did any one of the Cabinet express a doubt of the power of the Executive branch of the government to reorganize State governments which had been in rebellion, without the aid of Congress?

He answered:

None whatever. I had, myself, entertained no doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the organization of the rebel States on the plan proposed, during the vacation of Congress, and agreed in the plan specified in the proclamation in the case of North Carolina.

There is, perhaps, no act of my administration for which I have been more denounced than this. It was not originated by me; but I shrink from no responsibility on that account, for the plan approved its off to my judgment, and I did not hesitate to carry it into effect. Thus far, and upon this vital policy, there was perfect accord between the Cabinet and myself, and I saw no necessity for a change. As time passed on there was developed an unfortunate difference of opinion and policy between Congress and the President upon this same subject and upon the ultimate basis upon which the reconstruction of these States should proceed, especially upon the question of negro suffrage. Upon this point three members of the Cabinet found themselves to be in sympathy with Congress. They remained only long enough to see that the difference of policy could not be reconciled. They felt that they should remain no longer, and a high sense of duty and propriety constrained them to resign their positions. We parted with mutual respect for the sincerity of each other in opposite opinions, and mutual regret that the difference was on points so vital as to require a severence of official relations. This was in the summer of 1866. The subsequent sessions of Congress developed new complications when the Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia and the reconstruction acts of March 2d and March 13, 1866, all passed over the veto. It was in Cabinet consultations upon these bills that a difference of opinion upon the most vital points was developed. Upon these questions there was perfect accord between all the members of the Cabinet and myself, except Mr. Stanton. He stood alone, and the difference of opinion could not be reconciled. That unity of opinion which, upon great questions of public policy or administration is so essential to the Executive, was gone. I do not claim that the head of a department should have no other opinions than those of the President. He has the same right, in the conscientious discharge of duty, to entertain and express his own opinions as has the President. What I do claim is, that the President is the responsible head of the administration, and when the opinions of the head of a department are irreconcilably opposed to those of the President, in grave matters of policy and administration, there is but one result which can solve the difficulty, and that is a severance of the official relation. This, in the past history of the government, has always been the rule; and it is a wise one; for such differences of opinion among its members must impair the efficiency of any administration. I have now referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from my administration seemed to be proper and necessary; but I cannot omit to state a special ground, which if it stood alone, would vindicate my action. The sanguinary riot which occurred in the City of New Orleans on the 30th August, 1866, justly aroused public indignation and inquiry, not only as to those who were engaged in it but as to those, who more or less remotely, might be held to responsibility for its occurrence. I need not remind the Senate of the effort made to fix that responsibility on the President. The charge was openly made, and again and again reiterated all through the land, that the President was warned in time, but refused to interfere. By telegrams from the Lieut. Governor and attorney General of Louisiana, dated the 27th and 28th of August, I was advised that a body of delegates, claiming to be a Constitutional Convention, were about to assemble in New Orleans; that the matter was before the Grand Jury, but that it would be impossible to execute civil process without a riot, and this question was asked: "Is the military to interfere to prevent process of Court?" This question was asked at a time when the civil courts were in the full exercise of their authority, and the answer sent by telegraph, on the same 28th of August, was this:

"The military will be expected to sustain, and not interfere with the proceedings of the courts."

On the same 28th August the following telegram was sent to Mr. Stanton by Major-General Baird, then (owing to the absence of General Sheridan) in command of the military at New Orleans:

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A convention has been called with the sanction of Governor Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city government think it unlawful and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instruction to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.

The 28th of August was on Saturday. The next morning, the 29th, this despatch was received by Mr. Stanton at his residence in this city. He took no action upon it, and neither sent instructions to General Baird himself nor presented it to me for such instructions. On the next day (Monday) the riot occurred. I never saw the despatch from General Baird until some ten days or two weeks after the riot, when, upon my call for all the despatches, with a view to their publication, Mr. Stanton sent it to me. These facts all appear in the testimony of Mr. Stanton before the Judiciary Committee in the impeachment investigation. On the 30th, the day of the riot, and after it was suppressed, General Baird wrote to Mr. Stanton a long letter from which I make the following extracts:

"SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a very serious riot occurred here today. I had not been applied to by the Convention for protection, but the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace, in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended. The Lieutenant-Governor had assured me that even if a writ of arrest was issued by the Court, the Sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and for to day, they designed to suspend it.

I inclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the Mayor, and of a despatch which the Lieutenant-Governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that no reply

ferring to the proposition that a head of department should only be removed or suspended by the concurrence of the Senate, uses this language:

But if proof be necessary, what is then the consequence? Why, in nine cases out of ten, where the case is very clear to the mind of the President that the man ought to be removed, the effect cannot be produced, because it is absolutely impossible to produce the necessary evidence. Is the Senate to proceed without evidence? Some gentlemen contend not. Then the object will be lost. Shall a man, under these circumstances, be saddled upon the President, who has been appointed for no other purpose but to aid the President in performing certain duties? Shall he be continued, I ask again, against the will of the President? If he is, where is the responsibility? Are you to look for it in the President, who has no control over the officer, no power to remove him if he acts unfeelingly or unfaithfully? Without you make him responsible, you weaken and destroy the strength and beauty of your system. What is to be done in cases which can only be known from a long acquaintance with the conduct of an officer?"

I had indulged the hope that upon the assembling of Congress, Mr. Stanton would have ended this unpleasant complication, according to the intimation given in his note of August 12. The duty which I have felt myself called upon to perform was by no means agreeable; but I feel that I am not responsible for the controversy, or the consequences. Unpleasant as this necessary change in my Cabinet has been to me upon personal considerations, I have the consolation to be assured that so far as the public interests are involved, there is no cause for regret. Salutary reforms have been introduced by the Secretary *ad interim*, and great reductions of expenses have been effected under his administration of the War Department, to the saving of millions to the Treasury. ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

CHANGE OF MILITARY COMMANDERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY A. G. O., WASHINGTON, December 28.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 104.]

By direction of the President of the United States, the following orders are made:

1. Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord will turn over the command of the Fourth Military District to Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem, and proceed to San Francisco, California, to take command of the Department of California.

2. On being relieved by Brevet Major-General Ord, Brevet Major-General Irvin M'Dowell will proceed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and relieve General Gillem in command of the Fourth Military District.

3. Brevet Major-General John Pope is hereby relieved of the command of the Third Military District, and will report without delay at the headquarters of the army for further orders, turning over his command to the next senior officer until the arrival of his successor.

4. Major General George G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Third Military District, and will assume it without delay. The Department of the East will be commanded by the senior officer now on duty in it until a commander is named by the President.

5. The officers assigned in the foregoing orders to the command of military district will exercise therein any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon districts commanders, and also any and all powers pertaining to military department commanders.

6. Brevet Major-General Wager Swayne, Colonel Forty-fifth United States infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed to Nashville, Tennessee, and assume command of his regiment.

By command of General Grant.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEED, A. A.G.

HOW TO DETECT COUNERFEITS.—A rule by which counterfeit greenbacks or national bank notes may be detected has lately been discovered, which, upon thorough trial, has proved infallible. It is this: Divide the last two figures of the bill by four, and if one remains, the letter on the genuine will be A; if two remain, it will be B; if three, C. Should there be no remainder, the letter will be D. For example, a note is registered 2,461 divide 61 by 4, and you have one remaining. According to the rule, the letter on the note will be A. In case the rule fails, be certain the bill is a counterfeit.

That it is not reliable is apparent from the following letter from General Spinner referring to the matter:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, DIVISION, WASHINGTON, December 18, 1867.

SIR: Your rule for the detection of counterfeit notes, while it applies to the genuine, cannot be regarded as infallible, for the reason that through accident or by design, it might apply equally well to the counterfeit.

Very respectfully, F. E. SPINNER.

Treasurer of the United States.

THE DIAMOND DICKENS.—Barnaby Rudge, and Hard Times.—The tenth of the "Diamond" series of Dickens, by Ticknor & Fields, comprises *Barnaby Rudge* and *Hard Times* within the same covers, the former having ten of Eytinge's illustrations, and the latter six, all of which are most happy, making the usual complement of drawings to a volume of this edition. We can add nothing to what we have already said in praise of this work, but urge it upon all persons of moderate means, equally with those of tasteful perferences, as happily combining their wishes.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

The cost of each volume of the beautiful Illustrated Diamond Dickens is only $1.50; plain edition, $1.25. It can be procured of any bookseller, or will be sent postpaid by the Publishers, Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

A BULL STORY.—The Selinsgrove *Times* of last week says: Last Sunday a week ago, a bull weighing about 300 pounds performed a feat and still lived that surprised all who witnessed it.—Some farmers in Monroe township were driving the animal, when he attempted to run across a well 52 feet deep that was covered only with boards. The boards gave away and his bullship went down head foremost 52 feet to the bottom of the well, clean out of sight. As it was evening, and it being impossible to attempt to get him out that day, the owner called in the neighbors on Sunday morning.—There was a full turn out. They tackled the bull with ropes and brought him up. Though the loops of one of the ropes had slipped and caught him across the nose and his fore feet so that he couldn't draw a breath while being raised, when again on earth he walked away as though nothing had happened!

THE State Department at Washington h just received appalling news from Sweden. Three hundred thousand of the people of that country are on the brink of starvation.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

MT. PLEASANT MAIL SERVICE.

FORMERLY there was a Post Office at Mordansville (Miller's old stand) and at Welliversville beyond, in Mount Pleasant township. When Scranton became Representative in Congress for this District, the occasion was seized to remove the Mordansville office to Bear Run on Little Fishing Creek, and to secure the appointment of a Republican Post Master. We believe P. John was instrumental in having this done. Subsequently the mail has been carried by the Little Fishing Creek route to Millville, instead of being carried over the ridge as before, and for some years the Welliversville office was (somewhat irregularly) served by a branch mail from Bear Run (Mordansville.) Upon application however a year or two since for a new office at Eyer's Grove, one was established at that place, and the Welliversville office was discontinued. So that now there are two offices on the Little Fishing Creek route and none upon the hill route, and the carriage of the mail is exclusively upon the former.

In consequence of these changes the people on the hill route, both at old Mordansville and at Welliversville, are subjected to inconvenince and disposed to make complaint. They insist upon two arguments against the present arrangement: First, that a greater number of persons would be accommodated at the old offices than at the new ones; and Second, that the lawful mail route is over the ridge by old Mordansville and not along the creek. We believe we state their case fully and clearly, and it has force and is entitled to fair consideration.

But the question is one of difficulty, especially in view of what has taken place. It is not possible to have the mail carried upon both routes, and from the nature of the country hardly possible for the regular mail to cross from one route to the other so as to serve an office upon each. Besides, it would be difficult to obtain an order of the Post Office Department for a *branch* cross-mail in the case of such small offices where the revenue derived from serving them would not cover the expense incurred. It is plain then that one route must be selected to the exclusion of the other, and if the hill route be restored both the present offices on the creek must be abolished: a measure which seems harsh to those interested in them.

In justice to the people of Eyer's Grove it is to be mentioned, that in applying for their office they did not propose to have the office at Welliversville discontinued. Its discontinuance was entirely the act of the Post Office Department. Inasmuch as the mail was carried regularly by Eyer's Grove, it was reasonable that they should have an office there; for its establishment would be without expense to the Department while at would greatly accommodate them.

The true source of trouble is perhaps to be found in the old Scranton-Dr. John change of the Mordansville office. That change led to all the existing complications, and it is now more difficult to determine what ought to be done than it was before any action was taken. The question of *abolishing* the offices on the creek is a very different one from that of *creating* them, and much more difficult of decision. For they accommodate citizens of Hemlock and Madison as well as Mount Pleasant, who would feel more aggrieved at having them taken away than they would have felt at any refusal to establish them originally. But we shall not now pronounce an opinion upon this question of route and offices. We mean only to state the facts and indicate the difficulties which surround its decision.

WE are living in a perfect carnival of crime—scarcely a newspaper reaches us without a lengthy list of grave transgressions of the law. Murders of the most horrible description, robberies, outrages and suicides are of daily occurrence. Disastrous railway accidents are becoming the rule instead of the exception, whilst explosions and ruinous conflagrations fill up the list of horrors. What are we coming to? It would seem as if the numerous executions and life-long imprisonments, which are duly chronicled in the public prints, should exercise at least the controlling power of fear. But this is apparently not the fact. We are becoming as reckless of life as the Chinese, and as regardless of property as the wandering Arabs, who never possess any. Certainly our laws are stringent enough, and a glance at our State Prisons would indicate that there are plenty of convictions for crime. What is there to account for this lapsing into barbarity, can any one of our philanthropists, or philosophers or statesmen inform us? Can Sumner or the venerable Thadeeus enlighten us, as to the outrages committed by the African element?

WE deem it our duty, to keep before our citizens the urgent necessity for the introduction of water into the town. Bloomsburg is favorably situated for such an undertaking. A reservoir located on any of the hills back of the town, could furnish an ample supply for all purposes, whilst the fall would be sufficient to give head enough to the water, to serve as a protection against fire. As we said before, we need a water company, a gas company, a fire department and a Borough, whether we can have all of them or not remains to be seen, at any rate let us have water, as it is the most immediate necessity. Will some of our prominent business men take this matter in hand? There is no reason why Bloomsburg with its population, its natural advantages, and its growing business interests, should not take a stride or two in the march of improvement.

ON Wednesday, January 1st, about twenty-three million dollars in coin were taken from the vaults of the Treasury Department to pay the semi-annual installment of interest on the Five-Twenty bonds, the principal and interest on a portion of the bonds of '67 and '68, which fall due on the first, and the semi-annual interest on the bonds of 1881.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the exclusion of our usual variety of matter we present this week the message of President Johnson on the removal of Stanton from the head of the War Department. The message we consider one of the most telling that the President has yet written, and is a complete vindication from many of the charges that have been brought against him. It should be read by all our citizens, not alone on account of its intrinsic merit, but because the question of his reinstatement will be one of the most prominent that will be brought before Congress when it reassembles.

The *World*, on this subject, says:

Despite the sober and seasoned gravity of its manner, it is as good as comedy. Its effect on Stanton and his zealous Republican laudators, must be like that produced on Falstaff by the exposure of h is prodigious heroism against the men in buckram.

It is conceivable enough that a man may differ vehemently with the President even on points where the President is strong and right, without having any cause to blush for his personal probity or his sense of character. A man's honest prejudices, be they ever so violent, do not dishonor and degrade him. But when a man passes himself off for a martyr and is presently unmasked as a hypocrite, he is beyond the pale of charity. If Mr. Seward should turn upon the President and raise a quarrel on the ground that Mr. Johnson had consented to squander the public revenue in the Russian purchase, or if Mr. M'Culloch should try to fasten on him a quarrel because he favors a contraction of the currency, or Mr. Stanbery because he vetoed the Reconstruction bill, every honest man would declare without hesitation that these members of the Cabinet were disgraced. But if these scarcely supposable hypotheses were facts, they would fade away before such infamy as Stanton's. This perfidious miscreant had the indecribable impudence to tell the President that he was unfit to be trusted with the appointment of an *ad interim* Secretary of War, when he himself had been not merely an approver, but the *author*, of the policy for which the President was condemned! The reconstruction policy of Mr. Johnson, which is "the head and front of his offending," was devised and put in writing by Stanton himself, before Mr. Johnson became President. It had the previous approval of President Lincoln, and was accepted by Mr. Johnson when he came into office. These facts and documentary evidence to prove them are given by Mr. Johnson in the message, and the well-driven nail is clinched by the sworn testimony of Stanton himself. The North Carolina proclamation, in which President Johnson's reconstruction policy was first announced, was a concoction of Stanton's brain, and in all its essential features, the production of his pen!

The brazen knave and hypocrite outdid even himself in publicly contesting the President's authority to suspend him. He rested his remonstrance on the "Constitution" and the "laws" but was prudently tender of going into particulars. The word "Constitution" in such a connection should have burnt his pen like vitriol and reddened the very paper with shame. He, as having been a former Attorney-General, was consulted by the President respecting the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office bill, and held it to be in plain conflict with the Constitution. He supplied orally all the best points in the veto of that bill, and would have written the veto message had it not been for a transient physical infirmity. And yet he had the amazing effrontery to plead the Constitution against the act of the President. A man capable of this is capable of any meanness, and he probably was in collusion with Congress at the very time he was supplying the President with arguments against their action. The bill was probably amended so as to include Cabinet officers at his instigation, and his arguments against its constitutionality were a device for warding off suspicion. This snake in the grass was the only member of the Cabinet for whom the Republicans had any tenderness, or whom they had any motive to keep in office.

The skulking baseness, the personal and official treachery of this perfidious caitiff in connection with the New Orleans riot, would alone be sufficient to blast his reputation as a man of honor. In the very crisis of the danger, before the riot occurred, a despatch came to Washington from General Baird asking instructions. This despatch was concealed by Stanton, and kept from the knowledge of the President for many days after the riot. Had the President received it in time, the riot would have been prevented. That scene of bloody violence was precisely what the Republicans needed to enable them to carry the elections against the President. It spread a sentiment of horror and vengeance through the North which gave the Republicans the elections. It thereby emboldened Congress to adopt all the violent measures which, as the public mind sobers, are producing so mighty a reaction. As a point of official duty, quite apart from its noxious consequences, there could be no excuse for withholding that despatch from the President. But when the mischief was done, and the country blazing from end to end with wild indignation against Mr. Johnson, then it was that this wretch, Stanton, stooped his soul in the most villanous perfidy. By giving publicity to the facts, this undutiful Secretary, this spotted and skulking addor, could have turned back the tide of slanderous obloquy which was surging over his official chief. It is no more than any honorable man would have done, even if he had no party affiliation or personal relations with the President. But Stanton lay like a coiled reptile among the papers of the War Department, stealthily watching the swelling caused by his fangs. The serpent, having bitten in secret, slunk into his den. He had poisoned the public mind against Mr. Johnson, and if he also supplied the antidote he would cancel his merit with the President's enemies, and lessen their chances of triumph.

Justice marches with a slow step, but sooner or later she overtakes all who merit her scourge. The reputation of Stanton is smitten with a loathsome leprosy from which no healing waters can cleanse it. The Republicans so lotly espoused his quarrel; they were so much indebted to his treachery; his snaky folds are so wound into and interlaced with their favorite measures, that they cannot instantly fling him off; but no honest Republican can fail to regard him as a disgraced man. He is a slimy load for the party to carry, and yet they will perhaps feel that in the very first contest that has arisen under the Tenure-of-Office bill, they cannot bear the humiliation of succumbing to the President. It is not merely the personal character of Stanton that is in question; their Tenure-of-Office bill is in question; their Reconstruction scheme is in question; the merits of their quarrel with the President are involved; the party capital they made of the New Orleans riot returns to plague them. They may, therefore, caress the loathed reptile for a while, lest by too suddenly pulling him away the limbs of their own favorite children should be torn off in his tightened coils. He may perhaps give another hiss, before he glides away fangless into befriending obscurity.

MR. PENDLETON'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

IN the quotations which we shall make from his speeches, there are some of those obvious errors which we attribute to slips of the tongue in the warmth of extemporaneous speaking, or to the haste and carelessness of reporters. The following passage expresses Mr. Pendleton's sense of loyalty to the nationalengagements:

"The public debt of the United States as I stated to you before "amounts to $3,000,000,000, $2,200,000,000 or more is in a liquidated form, and bears interest. $800,000,000 more are in greenbacks and unliquidated claims and bear no interest. This is an enormous amount, and yet, gentlemen, I believe, and I think the Democratic party believes, that it should be paid, every dollar of it, principal and interest, at the time it comes due, exactly in accordance with the terms of the contract under which the loans were made." [Loud applause.]

We shall reproduce no part of Mr. Pendleton's reasoning on the main question, hoping to dispose of that hereafter. The subjoined exposition of his plan for paying the debt proves that he is no inflationist:

"And now I say not only that these bonds are payable in legal tender, but that they ought to be paid as soon as it is possible to do so. I do not know that it is possible to pay these bonds as fast as they mature, even in currency; but I do know that every possible effort ought to be made to do it.

But at this point I am met with the istatement that this policy will issue an immense amount of paper, and thus so far inflate the currency as to destroy its value, and bring disaster upon the country. Now, gentlemen, let me examine this objection. Mr. M'Culloch in his last report stated that the public debt which bears interest is comprised in three kinds, that three hundred millions of this debt could not be redeemed until 1874: three hundred millions more could not be redeemed before 1881; and that the rest of the debt, amounting to nearly seventeen hundred millions of dollars, is comprised in five-twenties and bonds, which bear interest in currency.

Seventeen hundred millions of five-twenties and bonds which bear interest in currency, will fall due within the next five years. I cannot state to you this exact time nor the exact proportions in which these bonds fall due. I mean these five-twenties. Their very name implies that when five years shall elapse after their issue, the government may pay them; but need not pay them until twenty years have elapsed.

Now, Gentlemen, I maintain that these five-twenty bonds should be paid as far as it is possible to do so without inflating the currency beyond a safe point. And it is my business now to show you how rapidly that can be done. The unliquidated debt of the United States consists of greenbacks, and claims which have been adjusted, and amounts to eight hundred millions of dollars. It pays no interest.

Three hundred and thirty-eight millions of these bonds are, by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, deposited to-day as security in the vaults of the Treasury. Three hundred millions of bank paper is issued on the faith of these bonds. Now, gentlemen, I maintain that this circulation ought to be called in; that these bonds ought to be redeemed with legal tenders, which will take the place of that bank circulation. [Applause.]

What would be the effect of this? The seventeen hundred millions of interest bearing bonds would be reduced to fourteen hundred millions; and twenty millions of dollars would be saved to the government from the interest which is paid to the bankers for the bonds which they have deposited [Cheers.]

Now, then, suppose you take these twenty millions of interest which is saved and add it to the forty-eight millions of dollars which these gentlemen say they can pay from the current revenue, and you have sixty-eight millions of dollars, year by year, and if you convert that sum into greenbacks, at 140, you have a hundred millions of dollars a year, and if this is appropriated as a sinking fund, you can pay off the whole debt in less than fifteen years, without adding one dollar to your taxation or one dollar to the circulating medium. [Applause.]

Bear in mind that I am arguing a proposition that these bonds can be paid in greenbacks without inflating the currency. Bear in mind this can be accomplished in twelve or fourteen years, without the addition of one dollar to your taxation, or one dollar to your circulating medium. And now bear in mind, also, that I have not touched the revenues of the government, which in 1867 amounted to five hundred and sixty millions of dollars; nor have I attacked the expenditures of this year of Radical administration.

But now set the Radical reformer to work. Let him reduce the current expenses of the government to $150,000,000 a year—I mean expenses independent of the interest on the public debt—though it ought to be reduced to $100,000,000; that would be twenty-five million more than Mr. Buchanan expended; that would be as much in one year as Andrew Johnson expended in any of the four years of his administration. But let the expenditure be reduced to $150,000,000, and what do you have? $150,000,000 for current expenses $180,000,000 for interest upon the debt, and $100,000,000 of a sinking fund, and you have the aggregate of $380,000,000, and if you take that from the revenue of 1866, which amounted to $560,000,000, you have a balance of $180,000,000, which you may add to your sinking fund, and thus bring it up to $230,000,000 annually. And with that you can in five years pay every cent of the principal and interest on the public debt, without the addition of a dollar to the circulating medium of the country. [Applause.]

When five years shall have passed you can reduce $170,000,000 of your taxation and yet be able to pay the $200,000,000 which falls due in 1874. Then you can reduce your taxation $200,000,000 more, and by retiring your greenbacks as the great burden of taxation is reduced, you will be able to pay the debt maturing in 1881, and at the same time to call in your greenbacks and return to the constitutional currency of the country.

And yet you see that I have not proposed to increase the taxes or add one farthing to the currency."

It will be seen that Mr. Pendleton is no reckless projector seeking to disturb the confidence and unsettle the business of the country by a new and desolating inundation of paper money. He does not propose to add a dollar to the existing currency.—*Jeffersonian.*

There is not one word of truth in the statement made by the Republican that the conductors of this journal telegraphed to Washington on the subject of the Berwick Post office.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

There is no time when an army is more open to defeat and overthrow than that which follows a well assured success. In the intoxication of victory, discipline is apt to be set aside, and in the enjoyment of the trophies and the congratulations of the hour, the presence of the enemy, and the labors and hardships which have but just been undergone, are sometimes overlooked. Reverses under these circumstances are not infrequent in the military history of the world, and what may be true of the *military* may also be of the *civil* history. The Democratic party of to day stands in the position of a victorious army. To guard against a surprise of the enemy should be its first duty, We who form the rank and file of that army, should see to it, that the repose which follows exertion, does not lull us to sleep. The result of the Fall elections should not be to us, the achievement of our object, but the initial point from which our future action should commence. The late victories are not the limits of our power, but ensamples of what lies in the ability of the Party to perform. But future successes are not to be commanded by exultation at what has already been done; on the contrary hard, earnest, united labor will be required to complete favorably the campaign so auspiciously initiated. To instil into the minds of the people the absolute necessity of this, is of the first importance. They should be convinced beyond a doubt that only by such labor can future success be guaranteed, and future reverses prevented. No better wa can be devised than that of keeping Democratic reading matter before them. Let them fully understand the principles and objects of the party, as well as the shortcomings and failures of the Republicans. One good Democratic newspaper may be worth many votes and may turn the scale in a township a county or a State. We are at the beginning of a new year, whose close is to witness the election of a Chief Magistrate of the land. No period could be more fitting that this, to inaugurate a systematic effort for the dissemination of Democratic documents. Newspapers exercise a controlling influence over elections, as has been amply proven, and the more they are circulated the better will it be, for the party and the country. Let every man consider himself as one of a vast committee empowered to spread the great truths of Democracy, to convince the doubting, to strengthen the faith of those believing, to set forth the importance of individual and united exertion and in the coming Fall, we show to the world such a triumph of Democratic principles, that our late victories will seem but as skirmishes ushering in the great battle to end in the overwhelming defeat of the so-called Republican party.

RADICAL CONVENTION.—At the meeting of the Radical Executive Committee, to fix the time and place for holding their nominating conv ention, (which, by the way, is to be at Chicago on the 20th of May next,) it was proposed by Governor Ward, of New Jersey, a member friendly to the nomination of Grant, to formally change the name of the party from "Republican" to "National Union." In support of this proposition it was urged that many outsiders could be brought into the organization under a new name, but Mr. Horace Greeley thought otherwise. He considered the proposition, if carried out, fatal to the success of the party. It would amount simply to striking their colors in the face of the enemy, and the majority of the committee agreeing with Horace, the proposition, it is understood, was voted down. This is regarded as a triumph for the Chase men, as it was only in the interest of the Grant faction that the change was desired.

GOOD STORIES.—Part 2 has just been issued by Ticknor & Fields, with the following attractive Contents: The Metempsychosis, by Robert Macnish,—illustrated by S. Eytinge, jr., (the artist who illustrated the *Diamond Dickens*;) The Uninvited; The Bellows-Mender of Lyons,—illustrated by Geo. G. White; The Smallchange Family,—illustrated by W. H. Davenport; The Scotsman's Tale, by Harriet Lee; The Blacksmiths of Holsby,—illustrated by W. L. Sheppard; A Penitent Confession.

These Stories are not original, but are generally unfamiliar to the present generation of readers. They are fresh, readable, genuinely *good* stories; printed in clear, legible type, suitable for reading in cars or in steamboats. The price is only fifty cents a number. All booksellers and newsdealers have them or they can be procured postpaid directly from the Publishers, Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

THE CAT TRADE.—The New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, in speaking of the cat trade of the metropolis, says:

"Cat skins are now used extensively for muffs and sleigh robes, and hence a heavy slaughter is done of those animals; but the highest value of the cat is found in domestic life. A first-rate mouser is worth twenty five dollars. There are now several persons dealing in cats, which are in great demand, and shipments are made from the country. An invoice of twenty-five cats was lately received by one individual. They were confined in a box, and came safe at a small expense. We understand that a market can be obtained for a large number of these animals at paying prices."

We hope the proprietor of that market will establish an agency in this vicinity.

THE sudden disappearance of E. Godfrey Rehrer, of Tremont, Schuylkill Co. on the morning of Nov. 15th, is as much a mystery as ever, though the clothes he wore on that day have been found, apparently marked with blood. Over $2,000, reward has been offered for the detection and conviction of his murderers and yet we believe but one person, Thomas Smith, has been held on the charge.

Mr. Rehrer is the son of Thomas J. Rehrer Esq. of Harrisburg, so well known to our people on account of his long connection with the Land office, and a most worthy Gentleman he was.

NOT every man who offers clothing to the public, can be called a tailor, but Chamberlin certainly can. When beauty, style, durability and cheapness are combined, you have all the ingredients which compose good clothing. Call and see Chamberlins overcoats or one of his well fitting suits and you will acknowledge that he has succeeded in concentrating all these good qualities.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

Through wet and dry through cold and heat,
I weekly traverse every street,
And bear the largest, neatest sheet,
With budget of the latest news,
From its fair columns you can choose
The able speech and eloquent,
The tale of love or old romance,
The quick retort, the merry joke,
Nor yet profane, nor yet obscene,
The Farmers' column duly set,
The children's Fairy stories too,
And Fables that may do for you;
And further reading to provoke,
The much discussed Kaleidoscope.
So, every man who would make known
His business to the public eye,
That both the public and himself
May greatly benefit thereby;
To THE COLUMBIAN straightway comes,
Because it goes to all your homes,
And all the advertisements here,
Are proper for the public ear.
Whate'er you want to buy or sell,
Just scan our crowded columns well,
And you will soon a market find
Just suited to your cast of mind.
Thus has the old year fairly gone,
And health and plenty are our own,
And we should greatly thankful be
That we another New Year see;
And strive obedience due to pay
To God, who keeps us day by day.
If I the power of Fairy had,
To make my patrons always glad;
The lots of good and pretty things
That Fairy visit with it brings,
Should every week be given to you!
And if I might sometimes bestow
Upon outside barbarians,
What most they need of this world's goods,
I'd give their maidens modesty,
Their politicians honesty,
Their christian sects some charity.
I'd make the Union one again,
Each State in its appointed place,
Each star upon its azure field
Of the dear flag that o'er us floats;
And grant to every man and State
Each right the Constitution gives.
For that we labor constantly,
And may all these be ours I pray,
When next we see a New Years' day.

GEORGE R. EILERT, Carrier.

OUR Unityville subscribers complain that they do not get the COLUMBIAN until ten days after it is issued. It goes to Muney Friday afternoon, and is in time for the mail which leaves there on Saturday. The fault must be at Muncy. We have written there in reference to the matter.

Receipts of THE COLUMBIAN for December, 1867.

Est Har Kline	$14 00	G R Little	2 50
M C Keller	2 00	R B Little	1 50
A Masteller	1 00	Henry Biddle	1 50
George Evans	2 00	G G Hunt	2 00
A W Applebice	1 00	Emanuel Begart	2 00
J Longenberger	2 00	Est Rebecca Vandersloe	9 00
G P Drieshach	2 00	Hiram Rees	1 00
Mordecai Millard	12 00	Samuel Coleman	2 00
Israel Sebell	2 50	John R Davis	2 00
J G Keller	2 00	Est Matthew Mellon	2 50
Jacob Yohe	10 00	John Fisher	2 50
H B Fornof	2 00	E C Barton	2 00
George Shuman	2 00	Samuel McNinch	2 00
J S Piper	2 00	Wm Appleman	1 00
Richard Hess	2 00	Harmon Kline	2 00
George Getty	2 00	A W Evelan	2 00
H D Appleman	2 00	John Bennett	1 00
Isaac Lutz	2 00	Thomas Potter	1 00
C H Gaston	2 00	David Benedict	2 00
Tom Thumb & Co	6 00	David Bubb	2 00
Samuel Snyder	10 00	A T Welliver	5 15
Ellis Ewes	1 45	Wm Huime	1 00
Andrew Ledge	1 50	Jacob Mannon	1 00
Frank Gowan	10 00	H Freese	2 00
M G Shoemaker	2 00	Hon Wm Elwell	1 00
B Brockmeyer	2 50	Jacob Demott	2 00
Peter Reese	2 00	Jacob Eyer	2 00
Jacob Shoemaker	2 00	Jacob Bomboy	3 75
A W Mann	1 00	Geo W Scott	2 00
Nathan Miller	2 00	W R Albertson	2 00
Deamer Davis	2 00	W H Smith	1 00
B F Fortner	2 50	H A Whitesmal	2 00
Jacob Fisher	2 00	Samuel Johnson	2 00
Washington Fisher	2 00	A K Smith	2 50
Hugh McBride	2 00	W J Allen	2 00
David Achenbach	2 00	G Correll (guard'n)	4 00
Montgomery Cole	2 00	Theo. McDowell	3 75
Jacob Terwilliger	1 00	Jacob Horton	2 00
Est Roswell Smith	2 50	Michael Winner	2 00
Walter Scott	2 00	Geo M Howell	2 00
Beckwell Leiby	2 00	Frank R Snyder	50 00
David Getting	2 00	Wm J McKiernan	2 00
Isaiah Bower	2 00	L V Myers	2 00
Jacob Snyder	2 00	Judiah Selinsley	2 00
W G Hurley	2 00	Albert Hunter	2 00
A G Frick	2 00	L N Moyer	31 75
C Morrison	2 00	Hiram Karns	2 00
Est Samuel East	2 00	John Welsh	2 00
		Est Sol Eckroth	17 00

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	92
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 10
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Timothyseed	2 00
Butter	38
Eggs	38
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 60
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	9
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	18 00
Pine " " one inch	18 00
Joist, scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 50
" " 2 "	2 50
Siding " "	13 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, January 2 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 00@ 8 00
Northwestern extra "	8 50@ 9 00
Northwestern family "	10 00@ 11 00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7 00@ 8 25
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8 00@ 10 50
Pennsylvania and Western family	11 00@ 12 50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13 00@ 14 00
Rye flour	8 50@ 9 00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, p bus	$2 42@ 2 45
" Southern "	2 40@ 2 42
" California "	2 60@ 2 70
" white	$2 45@ 2 48
RYE—Pennsylvania, Rye, p bus	1 47@ 1 51
CORN—Yellow, "	1 14@ 1 15
" White, "	1 12@ 1 14
OATS— "	77@ 78
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, p bbl	$24 00
Mess Beef, "	$24 00
Dressed Hogs, p lb	8½@ 9c
Smoked Hams, "	16@ 17c
" Shoulders p lb	13@ 14c
Lard, p lb	13@ 13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed p lb	$7 00@ 7 50
Timothyseed p bus	$2 60
Flaxseed "	$2 40@ 2 45
CATTLE—Best Cattle p lb	9@ 10c
" Fair "	$@ 8c
SHEEP—p lb	@ 6c
Hogs—p 100 lbs	$9 50@ 10 00

MARRIED.

BARMAN—ERVIN—On the 26th ult., by Allen Moore, Esquire, Mr. Abraham Barman of Derwent, Northumberland county, and Miss Mary Ervin, of Roaringcreek, Columbia county.

HERRING—BOWER—On the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Irvin, Mr. Calvin Herring of Orangeville, to Miss Sallie A. Bower of Centre township.

BOWER—SCHIVERLY—On the same day by the same, Mr. J. Milton Bower to Miss Emma Schiverly, both of Columbia county.

HAYMAN—STILES—On the same day by the same, Mr. James Hayman to Miss Eliza Stiles, both of Columbia county.

LEY—CULP—On the same day by the same, Mr. Henry Ley to Miss Mary F. Culp, both of Columbia county.

FARNER—HARRIS—On the 12th ult., by Rev. same, Mr. Adam Farner to Miss Susan M. Harris, both of Luzerne county.

MILLER—LAPEACH—On the 24th ult., by Rev. N. Speer, Mr. W. Miller, of Hemlock, to Miss Angeline Lapeach of Fishingcreek.

EVERETT—MOORE—On the same day by the same, Mr. James Everett, of Orange, to Miss Adelia Moore, of Greenwood.

SNYDER—FLECKENSTINE—On the 26th ult., by Rev. J. H. Wilson, Mr. Wm. H. Snyder to Miss Sarah Fleckenstine, of Orangeville.

MCGARGELL—ACHENBACH—At the same time by the same, Mr. M. M. Mcgargell to Miss Mary Achenbach, both of Orangeville.

SNYDER—WHITMIRE—On the 25th December, at Light Street, by Rev. Wm. C. Dewitt, Mr. Emanuel L. Snyder to Miss Hester Whitmire, both of Columbia county, Pa.

BOWER—COLEMAN—On the same day by the same, at Orangeville, Mr. Elias J. Bower to Miss M. Columbia, alias Columbia county, Pa.

RUNYAN—BRUGLER—On the 26th ult., by Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. Lewis Runyan to Miss Josephine Brugler.

EDGAR—MCHENRY—On the 26th ult., by Elder Jacob Rodenbaugh, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Philip H. Edgar to Miss Alice McHenry, all of Columbia county, Pa.

SCHUYLER—MENDENHALL—On the 25th ult., of the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. P. Cronthwaite, Thomas F. Schuyler, of Orangeville, to Beulah M. Mendenhall, of Benton.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On the 14th ult., in Franklin township, John Brooks aged about 80 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Peter K. Hersein, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, and to me directed for holding Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 3d day of February next, to continue one week.

And whereas, the same Judges issued their precept of the same date, and to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the second Monday, being the 10th day of February next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. To warn all persons concerned to be attendant at their aforesaid appointments, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the ninety-second year of the Independence of the United States of America. MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 3, 1868.

TRIAL LIST,

FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1868.

1 Mary M Green vs. Robert S Howell, et. al.
2 Rob't Wagner vs. Lewis Lewis, et. al.
3 William A. Mann vs. James Dyer.
4 William Abbott vs. Silas D. Edgar.
5 James Gannon vs. Michael Crosby, et. al.
6 Hiram Funk vs. Samuel Fetter, Sen.
7 Samuel Waters vs. George Willetts.
8 John Creasy & Co. vs. Mary E. Green.
9 Edward Mellan, et. al. vs. Caleb Bower, et. al.
10 West Branch Ins. Co. vs.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1868.

When States are carried by the nigger vote, P. John is always in the winning boat.

THE river, though bank-full of water, has become bankrupt, and "broke up" last Sunday. It is not believed that there will be a freshet in consequence.

THE Dwelling House and Livery Stable which belonged to the late Jacob Diehl, was sold to George Reiswick by the Administrator for the sum of $431,00.

FRANKLIN L. SHUMAN has been appointed Post Master at Beaver Valley, in place of B. Zimmerman, who had resigned. A very proper appointment.

WE publish this week the list of jurors, the list of causes for trial, and other matters of interest to every man in the county. There are also an unusual number of marriages.

WE are pleased to announce that Miss Sarah C. Ale has just opened a milliner shop, and ladies' trimming store over Hendershott's new drug store. She is a worthy lady and should receive a due share of public support.

JOHN LEGGOTT, ESQ., has been appointed Post Master at Iola. This, we have no doubt, will stifle the complaints coming to us from that section about the administration of the office. At the same time it is another little "bomb-shell" into the Radical ranks.

THERE has been a great consumption of Turkeys during the Holidays in this section, and the crisp winter weather has been favorable to family reunions and to parties of pleasure. The new year came in with a notably sharp snow storm, renewing the fine sleighing of December. To our readers we send many sincere wishes for their prosperity and happiness during the year.

AT HOME.—The boating season having closed, the many boatmen who reside along our border have wended their weary way into winter quarters, with their mules and traps of one sort or another, to rest and repose while waiting for the opening spring season on the raging canal. They and their animals encounter much exposure, see severe service, and fairly earn their temporary respite from labor.

WE learn that in response to our repeated suggestions, a convention of "Fort Mifflin men," and other victims of arbitrary power from this County, held a meeting at Benton yesterday, and selected delegates to attend the general Convention to be held in New York, February, 22nd. We trust the delegates from this County will be prepared to give the names and history of each man arrested from this County.

WE publish this week the card of Messrs Horne, King, & Seybert, wholesale Dry Goods Merchants No. 313, Market Street Philadelphia. Mr. Seybert is well known to our citizens, and especially to our merchants, and for years has been connected with the well known firm of Riegel & Co. We wish him all manner of success in his new undertaking, and can assure dealers, that they will find no better place for the selection of goods, nor will they encounter men of more probity or experience.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has recently done a very foolish act. He has issued a proclamation declaring the public funerals for the Fenians executed at Manchester as seditious, and has prohibited all such demonstrations in future. This is "a blunder worse than a crime," on the part of the British authorities. It clearly shows that the dead bodies of Allen, Gould, and Larkin are a source of continual dread to the government which made them martyrs. But in spite of a hundred proclamations, the memory of these men will never die in the Irish heart.

LEAP YEAR.—The present year will be a leap year, and many of our bashful bachelor friends will no doubt receive matrimonial proposals from their lady friends, who are yet in the state of single blessedness. Our reporter intends to be in our sanctum every evening, after Jan. 1, 1867, from 7.38 to 7.40 o'clock, dressed in his Sunday store clothes, for the purpose of receiving proposals as aforesaid. He desires to say that all applicants must be good looking, have rich relations whose heirs they are, or their applications will not be considered,

WE give in another column a list of Post Offices and Post Masters in this County, corrected to the present date. There is no Post Master at Evansville and the office there stands suspended; though we understand an application is about to be made to the Post Master General to appoint a Post Master and authorize the business of the office to be resumed. The office at Wellversville was discontinued when that at Eyer's Grove was established. In fact the mail service in Mount Pleasant township is not in a satisfactory condition, and it is difficult to fix a proper arrangement there. In another article we explain the question.

In the list of Post Masters in the county, now given, there appears to be about an equal political division. There are 16 Democrats and Conservatives, 16 Republicans and 2 Ladies.

A WARNING.—An affair occurred in a neighboring town a few nights ago which should serve as a warning to all house-keepers. Four persons were nearly suffocated to death by filling a stove with coal before retiring for the night, and leaving the damper closed. The family slept up stairs and some of them were awakened about four o'clock in the morning by violent headaches and smothering sensations. Two young ladies who slept together in one room became entirely insensible. Fortunately the father and mother entered the room before it was too late, and manage to get the window open, but the rush of fresh air re-acted upon both of them and they fell prostrate on the floor. Luckily one of the young ladies revived sufficiently to call in the assistance of a neighbor, and a physician was summoned who administered restoratives. The parties finally recovered, after suffering intensely from the gas they inhaled. House-keepers should be careful to leave their stoves in proper condition at night, and especially when used in sleeping rooms.

Persons desiring real e
read our new advertise
present stone fine properties

C. L.—Or what appears
evidence of its existence, h
covered the lands of Philip
near Rohrsburg.

WE are pained to learn of
of Hon. Samuel Oakes, of
ville, Montour county. He
district honestly and faithfu
terms in the Legislature, and
known to our people. He
large circle of friends to mou

Now that our columns ar
from the pressure of the m
advertisement we shall h
space for ordinary reading m
though that mammoth, adv
paid well, we do not regret th
lication is concluded.

JOHN MORGAN of Locust
whilst out hunting, last Frida
tally shot himself; thirteen
entering his body. He was a
last accounts. He was huntin
and whilst standing on the ru
dog in frisking about sprung
such was our information.

AT the annual election held
day Dec. 28th. Michael
Samuel Achenbach, Silas Con
ly Bowman, A. B. Stewart, C
Barckle and Jacob Snyder we
Trustees of the Orangeville
Female Academy. There wa
test, and it is understood that
ent arrangement with Prof. W
be continued.

WE would warn our coten
against doing business for, or t
swindling concern, traveling t
try under the name of Prof. H
"grand gift enterprise." He has
ted with him a Prof. Bond. T
ties obtained a number of goods
place and then decamped witho
ing for them.

SINCE writing the above, P
Trevorton Bond, "the eloquent
lecturer" has been arrested for
ing goods under false pretences.
lodging in jail one night, an ar
ment was made with his creditors
on with the show, which in the
time had been attached and plac
Snyder's Hall. On Wednesday
Thursday night there was quite a
out. It certainly is a new way o
ing old debts.

THE Orangeville Soldiers' O
School, held its annual exhibiti
Christmas Eve., Dec. 24, and was
respects a success creditable alike t
Superintendents, teachers and sch
The Orangeville brass band was
ent, and added much to the enjoy
of the evening, and we noticed a
the visitors, Paul Leidy, Esq., Th
Chalfant, Esq., and Charles G. Ba
county school superintendents.
We were pleased with the be
of the children, it was admirable
respects; a number of them are ev
ly of more than ordinary intell
and promise.
On looking over such a schoo
can hardly find objections to the
tion and support given by the
those children, notwithstanding
schools do not exist in other sta
believe, and that it may be qu
whether a cheaper mode of d
could not be found; but havi
undertaken, all right minded n
object to the introduction and t
of political opinions in these sch
If these children are to be reg
the wards of the Public, suppo
the taxes of the Democrats and
licans, then we are compelle
that the sentiments of the Sa
and of two of the other pieces r
this occasion, were in a hig
improper. Our duty is perfo
noticing this matter, it is not d
spirit of unkindness towards th
or to those in charge of it, but
we cannot be silent, and perm
children to be taught the
views of fanatics with regard
and object of the war, and
praises to Andrew G. Curtin,
W. Geary, without protestin
it; they should be taught b
rer, and were magnanimous
than are found in the Radic
especially on Christmas Eve.

Post Offices in Columbia C

JANUARY, 1, 1868.

Beaver Valley—Franklin L.
Benton—John J. M'Henry.
Berwick—Jeremiah S. Sande
Bloomsburg—John B. Parse
Buckhorn—Wm. H. Shoema
Catawissa—S. D. Rinard.
Central—Joshua B. Hess.
Centralia—John P. Hannan.
Cole's Creek—J. R. Pennig
Espy—Isaac M'Kamey.
Eyer's Grove—J. D. Wilson
Fishingcreek—James N. Jon
Forks—Daniel Pealer.
Foundryville—Wm. Kline
Fowlersville—Gilbert H. F
Greenwood—Hannah Hen
Iola—John Leggott.
Jerseytown—Andrew Mai
Light Street—Mrs. C. S. D
Lime Ridge—G. L. Low
Mainville—U. J. Campbell
Mifflinville—E. B. Brown.
Millville—Wm. Masters.
Moordansville—Joseph E.
Numidia—Abram Rice.
Orangeville—D. K. Sloan.
Polkville—D. L. Everhart
Rohrsburg—J. K. Berlin.
Roaringcreek—Jacob Yea
Rupert—Jer. H. Harman.
Sereno—E. P. Masters.
Stillwater—Dan. M'Henry
Van Camp—Geo. M. How
Willow Springs—Jesse Hi

IT will not answer for
to attempt to prove that t
ic party is the cause of th
in the South, and the hard
North, the fact is too well
the Radicals have comple
most of the State Governm
entire South, and of the
ernment. Instead of restori
and wiping out the animos
by civil war, they have
kept the Southern States o
their legislation intensified th
between the sections. Not o
widespread desolation in
but the North is beginning
Freedmen's Bureaus, Negr
ments South, an extravagan
and enormous taxes, are gri
souls out of the people, while th
market, a general sense of i
and a depreciated currency,
ping our manufactures, and
men out of employ. The only
is to change our rulers, and pla
reliable men in power, who
must be the complete restorati
Union in a Constitutional man

...O & SEGARS.

...PLACE

...CCO AND CIGARS,
...LESALE AND RETAIL
...NGSBERGER'S,
...elow the American House,
...loomsburg, Pa.
...st and most select of
...ND CHEWING TOBACCO
...he citizens of Bloomsburg. All
...of
SEGARS,
...-cut and Plug
...EWING TOBACCO,
...counters.
...OBACCO PIPES
...are among his large stock.
...T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

...ANK'S

...LE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
...AR WAREHOUSE,
...hird Street,
...tween Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

...ODRUFF,

...holesale Dealers in
...S, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
...h Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

...VARE & CUTLERY.

...S W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

...ARDWARE,

...AILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

...ET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

...hod of informing the citizens of Co- that he has opened an extensive ...re on Main street, in Bloomsburg, ...set, and that he has on hand a ...TOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED ...ound any where else in the county, ...intends to sell at prices which defy

...S, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

...ails, all sizes, axes, all make and ..., all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all

...LDER'S HARDWARE,

...criptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash ...es, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash ...w springs, base knobs, strap hinges, ...staples, hooks and staples, and in fact ...needed in that line.

WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE.

...almost every thing in that line. Also

...NESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

...spanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts ...nd, HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, ...dle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted ...; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools ...s.

...HOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

...sortment for carpenters. I have planes ..., saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, ...teel, iron, and try; boring machines, ...gers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, ...es, bits, and about everything for car-

...R THE PEOPLE GENERALLY.

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lant-
erns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
...lated forks, servers, tea and cof-
...e pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, ham-
...tchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grub-
..., shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes,
pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trim-
...mery, red chalk, white chalk, wire,
...ls, ment cutters, scales, wash boards,
buckets, wooden pails, clothes
...glue, door mats, porch mats, par-
...r mats, corn poppers, paint
...shes, horse brushes, sleigh
...bells, heel calks, enamel-
...ed kettles, brass kettles,
copper kettles,
stew kettles, sauce
pans, broad
axes, nails,
...ain fixtures,
...himble skeins and boxes
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,
...e and hundreds of articles not ...enu-
...stantly on hand at
CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

...MITH. J. R. SELTZER

...H & SELTZER,

...ad Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

...ARDWARE,

...NS, CUTLERY, &C.,

...HIRD STREET, AB. CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

..., TINWARE, &C.

...AL FOUNDRY,

...sburg, Columbia County, Pa.

...er, proprietor of the above-named ...blishment, is now prepared to re... all kinds of

FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
...ES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
...S, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

...pared to make Stoves of all sizes ...low-irons, and everything usually ...ss Foundries.

...facilities and practical workmen ...receiving the largest contracts on ...able terms.

...nds will be taken in exchange for

...nt is located near the Lack... ...sburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

...D TINWARE.

...M. RUPERT

...friends and customers that ...e business at his old place on ...REET, BLOOMSBURG, ...ccomodated with

...ANCY STOVES

...pipes, Tinware, and every va... ...nd in a Stove and Tinware Es... ...cities, and on the most reason... ...ring done at the shortest notice.

...ZEN MILK-PANS

...E AND TIN SHOP.

NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,

...SBURG, PENN'A.

...d has just fitted up and opened

...AND TIN SHOP,

...re he is prepared to make up ...f all kinds in his line, and do ...atness and dispatch, upon the ...terms. He also keeps on hand ...RIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, ...d upon terms to suit purchasers. ... He is a good mechanic, and ... public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

April 26, 1867.

...LABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

...HS AND WINDOW SHADES,

...ase, No. 124 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

...E H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

...WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

...ER & SPRANKLE,

...LE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

...LLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Queensware, Hardware
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C &C.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce,

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,

Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery,

CARPETS, SHAWLS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinets, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C

GROCERIES MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

D. K. SLOAN.

Orangeville, May 24, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG

CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,

Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

E. A. HENDRY,

Successor to Hendry & Harris,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 55 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,

with

LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

ONE of the best selections of Piece Goods in the county at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store, Hartman's block, Bloomsburg Pa. 40—3m.